

thin-leaved type which is so frequently found in the Western Hemisphere is sufficiently distinct from the average European material to warrant status as a geographical race, i. e. as variety. The American material differs "consistently from the Eurasian *S. galericulata* in the low pebbling of the nutlets," according to Fernald in Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th ed. p. 1221.

VERONICA SCUTELLATA L., f. *VILLOSA* (Schum.) Pennell. Scattered, in dry open fields above Chena Slough, no. 3543.

This species is known from the Yukon but has not been reported from Alaska before. It appeared to be quite common in dry, open situations near Fairbanks.

CASTILLEJA PALLIDA (L.) Spreng. ssp. *CAUDATA* Pennell. On high, dry banks of Chena Slough, no. 3558.

EUPHRASIA SUBARCTICA Raup. Scattered, along dry, open roadside, no. 3527.

UTRICULARIA MACRORHIZA Le Conte. Immersed in lowland bog-pond, no. 3524. Plants blooming profusely.

PLANTAGO MAJOR L. Common weed along dry roadsides, no. 3557.

GALIUM TRIFIDUM L. With rank herbs in overflow channel, no. 3521.

ANTENNARIA OXYPHYLLA Greene. Dense colonies on dry, sandy slopes above Chena Slough, no. 3508. This plant was kindly identified by Mr. A. E. Porsild.

ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA Willd. Dense tufts on dry, gravelly slopes above Chena Slough, no. 3509.

ARNICA ALPINA (L.) Olin, ssp. *ATTENUATA* (Greene) Maguire. On dry slopes in open mixed-forest on low hill, no. 3559.

SENECIO PAUCIFLORUS Pursh. Along dry roadside, no. 3550. Plants unusually tall and coarse.

SAUSSUREA ANGUSTIFOLIA DC., f. **ramosa** f. nov. A forma typica caulibus altis ramosisimis inflorescentiis longis ramosis, capitulus multis, differt.

Differs from the typical species in its tall, rank habit and in the long-branched, multi-headed inflorescence. Type in Herbarium, University of Michigan: along dry roadside near Fairbanks, July 13, 1950, *Jordal* no. 3554.

S. angustifolia is a very variable plant in Alaska. The form described above is an extreme one with the features enumerated.

CREPIS TECTORUM L. Weed along dry roadside, no. 3550.

This appears to be the first record of this common weed from Alaska.

PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED PLANTS FROM MINNESOTA.—Three species and two color forms are herewith placed on record from St. Louis County.

Rhynchospora fusca (L.) Ait. f., Lakela 11043, was discovered on Aug. 3, 1950, in a quaking sedge-mat along Highway 35 at

Wahlsten, south of Tower, while I was collecting *R. alba*. The latter, in full anthesis whitened the habitat, in contrast to its rare congener already in full fruit. The sedge-mat surrounding a vanishing lake in the center of the spruce-tamarack bog, supported a remarkable association of species, rare and local in the area, e. g. *Triglochin palustris* L., *Carex limosa* L., *Eleocharis pauciflora* (Lightf.) Link., var. *Fernaldii* Svenson, and *Utricularia cornuta* Michx., encircling the open water in abundance, on each side of the highway, and filling the moss-pools with yellow blooms. In the interior of the continent, *R. fusca* is reported from Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ontario. Minnesota specimens are identical with those of Dr. N. C. Fassett, from Wisconsin.

Aster laevis L., f. *Beckwithiae* House, the white form, occurs with the typical form in the west central part of the county. Collection, Lakela 12070, was made in a mixed forest, terrace of Side Lake, of Sturgeon Lake, about 20 miles north of Hibbing. The flowers on drying turned pale lilac.

Cypripedium acaule Ait., f. *albiflorum* Rand & Redfield, a single plant with a wholly white flower, Lakela 10268, was discovered by Miss Mary I. Elwell among typical forms in lichen mats under pines on high granite ledges across the road from Kabetogama State Forestry Station, northwest part of the county, June 11, 1950. The flower on drying turned pinkish.

Penstemon pallidus Small, Lakela 10650, roadside vegetation on Highway 2, about 35 miles west of Duluth, July 1950, seems well established. The species has reached Minnesota from the southern states.

To the adventive flora is added *Potentilla intermedia* L., Lakela 11081, Aug. 2, 1950, growing in sand, on terrace of Armstrong Lake, south of Ely. It first came to attention on June 20, 1949, when the plants were in flower, Lakela 8303. The colony is established on the main trail to the tourist cabins.—OLGA LAKELA, University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch.

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